

grand ball given by Mrs. Salton Soap, wife of a millionaire, and I said in the veneration of a woman's heart, "What shall I wear?" Mrs. Gregory Alrite, the fashionable lady who for the moment holds me under her protection, responded in this wise:

"My dear child, don't worry yourself. No one thinks of dressing at that place. Wear anything, if you go at all. Mrs. Salton Soap is only a retired shoe-dealer."

Remembering the proposed invasion of an entire millinery upon our Chief Magistrate at his own house, I could scarcely refrain from smiling, and begged my friend to explain.

"There is no explanation about it. Mr. Salton Soap began life in a little shop somewhere, and it is said at first made the shoes he sold. After a while he sold shoes other people made, and then he married Mrs. S., who is a managing woman and extended the custom. I don't know the details of the shoe business, but the Soaps flourished. Some say he was part owner in a patent pegging machine, and by labeling his work with French names monopolized the market and realized a fortune. Now, my dear, a pegging machine may make a fortune, but it won't secure a good footing in society, if one has a huge house full of carved furniture."

I did not ask for a history of the successful merchant. It was the same of many others. I am proud to say, in this enterprising land of ours, and was beside us when such incidents become rare. But an inconsistency struck me and was laboring for explanation. I not only remembered that the White House was open to all—as I have stated—but I had been introduced to a few evenings previous to the Member of Congress who represents my native district in New-England.

Now the Hon. Lycurgus Brick is not considered good society at home, because his habits are of rather an unhappy character; indeed a respectable member of an established family would rather hesitate about a casual acquaintance; but here, if the burly Lycurgus had his influence from his political position, Mrs. Salton Soap should have been in right of her upholstery. It struck me that one was an ennobling and entertaining as the other. But I did not pursue the unprofitable discussion.

You will observe, my dear S., in this two elements directly affecting society in Washington—one the political, the other the result of Slavery. The one recognizes labor—for labor goes to the polls, in shirt-sleeves or ragged coats, perhaps, but there it is creating politicians and politicians create Washington; and the other degrades labor, owns it, beats it, and of course can give it no place in the so-called society. By observing these facts you will be able to clear up some apparent inconsistencies in the heterogeneous mass of active life in and about the corporate limits of our capital.

You must excuse me for thus taking up so much of my letter with such philosophizing; but it is a trick I have, for which you may scold as you will; but it seems as if I cannot come out of it.

Now for the Levee. We drove in hack No. 39, and a very nice hack it is, to the Presidential mansion. The band was playing in the vilest manner the popular air of "Hobbin' around"—at least such was our vague impression—and the clock told the hour of 8½, as we rolled under the portico which protects the entrance. This early affair terminates at 10. The present occupants were strangers to me. I never saw President Pierce until this evening, but the house is an old acquaintance. In this house many, many years ago, I had taken my first glimpses of society. I had in these halls been looked at by Calhoun, spoken to by Webster, and made much of by Clay. It seems but yesterday when these statesmen were the dignified guests at the house where they should have been hosts; but each one has wended his way for the last time down the steps I was ascending—gone out to the land of shadows, to be forevermore but a cherished name of a great people. You see what a garbous old lady I am getting to be. And I could tell you choice stories of those days—days when Martin Van Buren, that most dignified, gentlemanly statesman, tendered me wine at his own table—while giants were battling in the Senate and Society was graced by the presence of—but not now; I must deal with the present.

We passed a sea of hats, through the ante-chamber adjoining the dining-room, into the dining-room itself—for the moment a retreat for ladies, shawls and overshoes. Passing the hall we entered the reception-room where, a small man seizing us, we were presented to President Pierce. This was my first look at a gentleman whose name fills so large a space in the political speculations of the day. Now, I am a woman and of course know very little about politics, and I may add, that it is getting to be so low a pursuit that I care less. So, my dear friend, you may take my opinion for what it is worth. In General Pierce I was agreeably disappointed. He is a gentleman, and unless I misread appearances, a large-hearted, generous man. Now I am well aware this will create quite an uproar in our little world, and father, who would not let poor James complete his unique portrait gallery of the Presidents by bringing that of General Pierce into the house, and threw out divers and sundry bits that made us think for the moment he would forget his staid habits and punch something or somebody, well, I have no doubt, disown me. Well, I abide by my assertion, and when history comes to clear away the rubbish of daily papers and windy speeches, this hump-backed tyrant who murdered those babes in the woods, Kansas and Nebraska, will be found a fair proportioned gentleman. I say so, and relying upon my woman's instincts, assert, regardless of contradiction, that General Pierce is a kind-hearted, generous, impulsive gentleman. Nothing could exceed the ease and dignity with which he received our great crowd.

Another gentleman seized us—not a small one this time—and presented us to Mrs. Pierce. She, too, had a smile for us, but it was so mixed with weariness and sorrow that I turned away pained. It brought up the past, real and palpable before me. Power had come almost unthought to those inmates of the Presidential mansion, but, affliction came too. And to them these halls are desolate and dreary, and by their side all the while wails a shadow which says, "Vanity of vanity, all is vanity."

So we passed on to the east room. How time, age, and experience work changes! In my girlish eyes this seemed once a vast hall, magnificently finished and furnished, but, how it has dwindled! It is respectable, but no more. And the crowd—what a heterogeneous mass! Men, women and children, (for half-grown girls and boys made up at least one-fourth,) represented all classes and all climes. The rude drover from Indiana jostled the New-York exquisite, and the dress from the remotest village, made up from fashion-plates, and fitted in paroxysms, gave a striking background to the most perfect Parisian toilette. So the crowd poured in, marching in stiff formal procession round the room. The lady hung on to a biped's arm, clinging each to the other, as if the enemy were about, and, dissolution would be disorder and ruin. And here they came—the anxious office-seeker and hungry claimant, indolent clerks and active millionaires, stray birds of passage from the merchant who has brought goods to Baltimore, to the Hebrew with a jewelry store on his person. I saw the bearded Californian walking by the slender representative from Maine; the many-winded gentleman from the West; the owner of plantations and negroes did the agreeable to the fair Puritans of the East; and I said, What a country is ours! The slender gentleman in the adjoining room was really the ruler over nations before whose possessions the empires of history dwindle into insignificance. Stretching from Maine to the golden sands of the Pacific and embracing, not one people in fact, but many with wide conflicting interests, and different manners, customs, religions and languages, yet so admirably and simply bound together, the wide expanse brings no weakness, but, in their very diversity, wealth, health and strength.

We had no very distinguished people present, and the somber dress of the men, with the simplicity of toilet exhibited by a majority of my sisters in attendance, made the assembly appear to the eye rather

solemn. One misce the gay uniform of a diplomat's corps, and the glitter of military foppery incident to such occasions at European courts. The diplomatic body at Washington is not a very imposing body, either as to dress, numbers, or intellect. The fact is, we have no business of a diplomatic character, and no court to make such a pursuit agreeable. The gentlemen of that body in Europe dread the United States, and one and all, from the lowest to the highest, consider the mission here a dismal banishment. I wish we could reciprocate, and as they hesitate about sending their accomplished diplomatists to Washington and idleness, we would refuse positively to send stumpy orators in return, whose lack of education makes their lack of employment a real blessing.

I must not pass in silence one remarkable man, who rolled through the assembled crowd very like a bear, and the crowd fell away from him as if he were indeed such. This was Gov. Marcy. I looked at him with much interest. He is a remarkable man, and carries the evidence in his appearance. The awkward and somewhat unworldly person, the large head and shaggy eyebrows, give one at first an idea of sturdy obstinacy. But on a closer look we discover other traits, and are puzzled by the strange mixture of courage and cunning—as if the heads of a bulldog and fox had been run together. To this add a twinkle of humor, and you have the outer man. I believe Gov. Marcy enjoyed himself. It is my firm belief that Gov. Marcy was entertained. I am satisfied this from looking back to the fact that he marched about the room for more than an hour. But had one consulted the Secretary's countenance at the time, the conclusion would have been irresistible that the honorable Secretary was bored—considered it dismal, and would have been happier with the toothache. I am assured on all sides that, with his admitted ability, Secretary Marcy is not the man for the State Department. With remarkable executive talent, and a clear, vigorous style of writing, he yet lacks the grasp of intellect and knowledge of foreign affairs necessary to a statesman; and at our State Department such qualities are necessary. He won for himself a wide reputation as Secretary of War, and has lost it all in his present position. With a high conservative bias, he has represented only the mercantile interests of New York, and acted as if his only duty was to keep out of a collision. The Hon. Jeff. Davis and the President blow war-horns and fire guns, while Gov. Marcy goes on negotiating. In the end President Pierce and the Hon. Secretary of War find themselves disposed of, and the world—vastly amused.

You see, my dear friend, how easily I am writing about what I do not comprehend. But it is all the easier on that account. Like the Western magistrate, I hear but one side, and so avoid much confusion. But the reception came to an end, as most such dull letters. The hand blew out their last discordant notes. Governor Marcy went out—the crowd rolled out—picking up shawls, hoods and hats as best it might.

Now let me remark: We give our President too much for the republican simplicity, and not enough for entertainment. We have a large, handsome house, demanding like furniture, yet badly filled, and without a work of art on its walls. Between the endeavor to do something and the want of means, the unhappy incumbent generally leaves a bankrupt, unless, indeed, he acts as one of them once did. A friend informs me, that returning one evening after a reception, in search of a missing article, she found the President busily engaged turning off the gas and extinguishing the candles. She did not add that he put the ends in his pocket, but he was very imprudent not to have done so. Let the President pocket the candle ends, and thank Providence that he has something. It is said that members of Congress carry home pocket knives and spittoons, and why should not the President have his candle ends? Adieu.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.
The Members of Congress who stand by Free Kansas, and are opposed to Fillmore for President, are considering the policy of issuing a call for a People's Presidential Convention; probably to meet at Philadelphia simultaneously or substantially so with the Republican Convention. The movement will be carefully considered, and no step taken without extensive preconcert and some deliberation. So far I have heard of no Member who supported Banks and now sustains Fillmore. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio spoke at the City Ratification Meeting on Friday night, but was careful not to endorse the nomination.

The Senate to-day heard speeches from Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Pugh against Mr. Turnbull's right to sit as Senator from Illinois. The subject was postponed. I still think Mr. Turnbull will not be unelected.

The House, in committee, debated the Deficiency Bill, and by a close vote struck out the item giving additional pay to the Governor of New-Mexico. The committee then reported the bill. The proviso respecting the Marine Hospital system was not directly acted on, but is very strongly objected to, and unless withdrawn may defeat the whole bill.

The Committee on Elections is understood to be prepared to report its reasons for asking power to send for persons and papers in Gov. Reeder's case. The report is expected to-morrow, including a statement from Gov. Reeder of what he expects to be proved. Mr. Stephens of Georgia will make the minority report, but perhaps not just yet.

H. G.

OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The Arago's mails brought nothing important concerning our difficulties with Great Britain. Mr. Buchanan is much exercised in his correspondence with his friends as to the statements of both Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston, representing that he expressed himself satisfied with the explanations of the former on the enlistment question in July last. He denies these representations indignantly, except with the qualification of Mr. Crampton's complicity. This development in Parliament grew out of Mr. Cobden's speech, which was predicated upon a publication of the Central American correspondence made in England under Mr. Buchanan's supervision and responsibility for the purpose of enlightening the British mind and correcting erroneous opinions.

It is understood in London that as soon as Mr. Crampton's explanations to Mr. Marcy's dispatch of the 25th December are received, Lord Clarendon will attempt to answer, and then the point of recall be definitely closed either by England or by the United States.

Mr. Singleton, a Member of the last Congress from Mississippi, has declined the Consulate at Havana.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The Arago's mails brought no dispatches of particular importance from the Government. The report of the House Committee on Elections is voluminous. Considering that the Special Committee to take testimony would incite hostilities, they adhere to the original proposition to send for persons and papers in the Reeder case.

Mr. Culum, Clerk of the House, has given the profitable job of binding the reserved documents of the House to John Treble, of this city—the same con-

had previously been awarded by Mr. Forney, Mr. Callome, predecessor, to the proprietor of *The Evening Star*, who had entered a bond for the faithful execution of the work.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, March 3.

Mr. CASS made a personal explanation in relation to an article in today's *Intelligencer*, signed "J. W. W.," which he attributed to James Watson Webb. It relates to a conversation between Mr. Webb and Lord Clarendon, in which the latter stated that he had no unfriendly feeling toward the United States. This statement was explanatory of a remark made by Clarendon in the House of Lords that the understanding between the English and French Governments was perfect in relation to all parts of the world, which was understood as a menace to this country regarding Cuba.

Mr. CASS asked if Lord Clarendon's language had been misunderstood, why did he not explain it in the House of Lords instead of leaving it to be explained in a private letter which few perhaps would see or hear of?

Mr. SEWARD referred to several periods of our history—in the affair of the Caroline to the late dispute in regard to the fisheries—to show that the appearance of a single British vessel had raised the country into a fever of indignation. He said he was tired of these things, and wished the people, especially the merchants of our commercial cities, to discuss questions of national interest without being alarmed by the fear of the inability of our Government to maintain them in their property, rights and interests. He would vote for the increase of the Navy, irrespective of any question in regard to our foreign relations, because he thought it wrong to leave our seaboard exposed, and because there never had been a time so propitious as the present, when, without any alteration of our revenue system, we were receiving an immense surplus of money.

Mr. HAILE thought it absurd to undertake to put our Navy on a footing to compete with those of other countries. It reminded him of a legacy of ten pounds bequeathed by an Englishman to pay the national debt. If there was any apprehension of war, it originated in Congressional speeches. It was time to economize expenditures.

Mr. BELL (Tenn.) said the bill was unanimously recommended by the Naval Committee, and not found on any existing alarm on the subject of war. The object was to supply a class of vessels necessary for the protection of commerce.

Mr. HUNTER believed that the matters of difference between Great Britain and the United States were such as ought to be settled by common discretion exercised. The passage of the bill should not create a war alarm. We increase the chances of peace by preparing for war, thus diminishing the opportunity for foreign powers to speculate on our weakness, real or supposed.

The bill was passed. (The estimated cost of each vessel is \$207,000, including equipment and steam machinery. Two million are now appropriated.)

The Turnbull election case was considered. Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that Mr. Turnbull's right to sit as Senator be decided by the Senate, and no State has authority to require any other qualifications.

Mr. PUGH contended that the plain and obvious meaning of the State Constitution should govern in the question. The State had a right to demand that Clarendon fitly as there was no conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, and the House adjourned before the discussion was concluded.

THE REPORTS ABOUT THE PACIFIC.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3, 1856.

The report circulated in New-York respecting a steamship (supposed to be the Pacific) alleged to have been seen on the Banks of Newfoundland by a person who represented himself as the mate of the brig Bogert, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, must be entirely without foundation, as no such vessel has been heard of at this port.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 3, 1856.

Over three hundred persons left this city last night to attend the Democratic State Convention which assembles at Harrisburg to-morrow.

Warm work is anticipated between the friends of Pierce and Buchanan, to secure the election of delegates to the National Convention.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The Democratic Convention held at Richmond, Va., adjourned on Saturday last, after adopting a Platform. The Platform reaffirms State Rights; deprecates the granting of the public lands for internal improvements; opposes an increase of duties on imports; indorses the Baltimore Platform; recommends the Cincinnati Convention to nominate the candidate most likely to be elected; denounces the American party, and indorses the present Administration.

NEW-BEDFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NEW BEDFORD, Monday, March 3, 1856.

A very large vote was polled to-day at our Charter Election. For Mayor, George Howland (American) the present incumbent, was elected, receiving 1,382 votes, against 1,342 for Rodney French. The "Citizens' ticket" for Aldermen was elected. The Councilmen are equally divided between the two parties.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3, 1856.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was held at Bloomingdale on the 29th ult., and the lease of the road to Hamilton Spencer, esq., was confirmed by a majority of over 9,000 votes.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The bark David Nickles, Capt. Sweet, from Cardenas, was sunk in our harbor this morning by floating ice from Presumpscot River. The crew were saved by the revenue cutter, but Captain Sweet was drowned.

BOSTON, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The schr. Lonsdale, from Providence for Philadelphia, was sunk by ice near Nyat Point on Saturday night last. She had a valuable cargo of dry goods on board.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The river continues closed by ice from this point to Pomeroy, below Wheeling. The weather is cold.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND (Me.) Monday, March 3, 1856.

At midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in Middle street, near Market Square, destroying the stores occupied by Darns & White, bootmakers; O. H. Perry, confectioner; W. B. Richards, harnessmaker; and Wm. S. Russell, tobacconist.

SEVERE GALE AT SOUTH HARWICH.

SOUTH HARWICH, (Mass.) Monday, March 3.

Yesterday morning, during a gale of wind from the south-east, Commercial Wharf was completely carried away by the ice, and a mackerel and salt store and a salubrious destroyed. Loss \$5,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, March 3.

Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from Moses H. Grinnell, esq., and ten others, praying for the passage of laws restricting the powers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and asking a Committee of Inquiry into its management.

The memorial presented by Mr. Spencer, for inquiring into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, sets forth that the Company was authorized by law in 1842, without capital upon the principle of mutual insurance by the contribution of premiums, that the high character of the first Trustees induced the memorialists to insure their lives in the Company; that the subsequent election of Trustees has not met their approval, and has excited their distrust; that the management of the Company, obtained by an agent of the Company, to whom it is said, a large sum of money was paid out of the trust funds; that since the change in the administration, the losses to Trustees have greatly increased. The memorialists pray the passage of a law placing restrictions upon the Company similar to those on savings banks, and declaring the assets of every Trustee in relation to the Company vacated. It is also stated that the funds of the Company have been used in a manner not authorized by the charter; and the memorialists ask the appointment of a committee to examine into the manner in which the management of the Board was effected, and into the general management of the Company. The memorial is signed by Moses H. Grinnell and ten others.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SPENCER.—To increase the number of Directors of the Jew's Hospital in New-York.

By Mr. BROOKS.—Amending the act providing for the care of transient children.

By Mr. C. SMITH.—For the relief of the St. Lawrence Canal.

By Mr. C. CLARK.—For the payment of certain water use in the Sing Sing Prison.

By Mr. SPENCER.—With an amendment, the bill to regulate the compensation of the Assessors in the Street Department of New-York. The amendment gives the Assessors \$2,500 per annum instead of a percentage.

By Mr. RICHARDSON.—To authorize the establishment of two State Lunatic Asylums, and against the special bill to locate one in one of the counties on the Hudson River.

A bill was introduced by Mr. WADSWORTH for the relief of the Buffalo Hospital.

Under the general order, the bill to prevent illegal voting in New-York City was discussed, and progress reported.

Mr. SWEET introduced a bill to compel all railroad companies to construct telegraph lines on their roads, with stations not more than fifteen miles apart; also to oblige locomotives to blow a whistle at crossings under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Progress was reported, after debate, on Mr. Upham's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Canals, and also the bill incorporating Homoeopathic Medical Societies. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

By Mr. WELLS, to require Supervisors to publish a journal of their proceedings and distribute the same.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, to appropriate \$11,000 to the American Female Guardian Society.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the continuance of the business of banking by the heirs of deceased bankers.

By Mr. FOOT.—To preserve the purity of the ballot-box in Brooklyn.

Also, from the majority of the Committee, to confirm the acts of the Commissioners for locating Schuyl County. Another report from the minority of the Committee was presented against the same.

By Mr. WOOD.—To extend the charter of the North-western Insurance Company. Another to enable the Courts of Kings County to elect a Clerk.

Another in written report and by bill, in relation to the codification of existing laws.

Relating to the Quarantine Buildings and Marine Hospital.

By Mr. E. T. WOOD.—To make an appropriation for a monument to the Wallabout Martyrs.

By Mr. HUNTON.—To abolish the Normal School.

By Mr. MATTHEW.—To authorize the Secretary of State to fill up broken series of the Natural History of New-York as far as possible.

By Mr. DUGANNE.—To protect the people of New-York against fraud in making change, by regulating the use of non-legal tenders. The bill is designed to cut off the half cent profits of Dutch grocers and other small dealers, by compelling them to give 25 cents for all foreign quarter dollars, and 12½ cents for all New-York shillings, under a penalty of \$10.

By Mr. VAN NYS.—To amend the legal specie currency of the State conform to the Federal regulations concerning a legal tender, forbids the circulation of Spanish or Mexican quarters or New-York shillings, unless taken at the value of 25c. and 12½c. respectively, and requires persons paying money and making change to represent those coins as of the full value stated, under a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

By Mr. GLOVER.—To oblige the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Co. to lay a double track.

By Mr. MAHEN.—To form the Jones's Wood Park, New-York.

By Mr. VAN SANTVOORD.—To authorize the formation of a New-York Mutual Insurance Companies.

By Mr. STRANG.—To preserve the fish in the Croton River.

By Mr. MAHEN.—To abolish Pawn Broker's Shops in New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. DUGANNE.—Authorizing the Committee to which was referred the New-York Tax bill to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

By Mr. ALGER.—That the Canal Board furnish a tabular statement of the expense of Enlarging the Canal. Adopted.

By Mr. SHARP.—Requiring the Health Officer of New-York to report under oath the amount of fees and patronage received by him. Adopted.

Mr. REED called up the resolution of inquiry into the mode of erecting tenant buildings in New-York, and the same was adopted.

Several bills were then discussed under general orders, and the House adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer Black Warrior, J. W. Smith commander, from New-Orleans the 24th and Havana the 29th, arrived last night.

From Havana we have no political news of importance. The town is very dull, the Captain General being away on a tour of inspection of the military and civil departments of the Government throughout the island.

No change in the sugar market. On hand, 62,000 boxes.

A detachment of the British fleet are expected in Havana, and every one is on the qui vive to welcome them. The Terrible, the Darling, Available and Powerful are already there, and are exchanging salutes with the Spanish war vessels in the harbor. Rumor says that the destination of the English squadron is Nicaragua, to visit Col. Walker.

Among her passengers the Black Warrior brings Lieut. R. Werden, U. S. N., commander of the bark Amelia, for whose safety so much solicitude was felt.

On the 1st and 2d inst. the Black Warrior experienced a heavy gale from the south-east to the north-west. On the 3d, at 2½ p. m., lat 37 30, lon. 74 40, passed the United States war steamer Merrimack, steering south-west.

A CIRCULAR.

To the Democratic Electors of the State of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A regard to the principles and respect to the usages of the Democratic party, call for immediate consultation on the part of the masses, in view of the action taken in State Convention by the organization claiming to represent the party.

Accumulating grave offenses against both principle and precedent, have continued to accumulate, until, in the proceedings of the late Syracuse Convention (for an object scarcely dissimilar), they leave little to hope for, in the way of union and success, unless immediate and remedied by those who have no immediate personal interest to subserve, but look only to the permanent welfare of the country through the ascendancy of Democratic principles.

The policy of our Southern confederates with respect to Slavery has essentially changed within a few years, so that from a local evil, for which they claimed toleration, they have assumed to treat it as a national institution, entitled to unlimited territorial extension, and special national protection and encouragement, as well as almost exclusive recognition and indorsement in the platform of the party.

By a perversion of the influence of official patronage and a disregard of the time-honored usages of the party, the true and reliable Democracy of the State are not represented in the delegations or construction of the platform of the Convention. Yet this might be tolerated had there not been superadded a direct and avowed abandonment of the cherished principles of the party.

The harmony and success of the Democratic party are not only jeopardized by the positions thus assumed, but worse than division and defeat, the sovereignty of the States and the rights of citizens are imperiled by the abuse of delegated authority.

The timely for existing and impending evils is in the hands of Democratic people. It lies heretofore been the privilege of the true Democracy of New-York to exert an effective influence in the pure administration of government, by repelling the aggressions of power, by recalling and reviving the instructions of history, and by adherence to the practice of the great men of the State as Tompkins and Wright.

That they may resume their rightful position, and obey the behests as well as emulate the example of the illustrious founders and exemplars of our political faith, they are called upon to unite and to call for a consultation of the Democracy of the State. It is, therefore, recommended that a Representative Convention of one or more members of the Democratic party, from each Assembly district, be held at the City of Syracuse on the 25th day of March, 1856, and that the masses take the necessary steps for a full and faithful representation in such Convention. Dated February 25, 1856.

At a meeting of Democrats, Albany, Jan. 25, the above call was adopted, and it was resolved to appoint a central committee of twenty and a State committee of forty, as follows: CENTRAL CONSULTING COMMITTEE: John B. James, Daniel B. Alexander, F. W. Foster, Paul F. Cooper, Jos. Porter, C. B. Cochrane, Albany; Martin L. Townsend, Jos. A. Millard, Moses Warren, Wm. Russell, Robert L. Thomas, Jr., New-York; John C. Johnson, Theodore Miller, S. P. Deer, Columbia; Anthony Van Bergen, Almon Greene, Isaac Fenn, Green; Platt Foster, Robert K. Cunningham, Sullivan.

STATE CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE: James S. Wadsworth, Amos A. Loomis, Ward Hunt, E. O. Robinson, Bigelow, A. N. Van Alstyne, Jas. C. Smith, Eli Cook, Eli W. Rodgers.

M. R. Champlain, Sayre F. Gregory, James C. Curtis, James S. Whelan, Lewis Clifford, H. G. Roe, Thomas G. Alvord, Geo. Rathbun, Ariel S. Thurston, J. M. Dudley, Thos. W. How, J. Albert Foster, Clark S. Grinnell, Wm. F. Angell, John G. Firth, Robert Denham, Thomas J. Sayre, Robert Campbell, Lake T. T. John McLean, Platt Foster, John B. James, Rejn. Welch, Jr., Sidney Lawrence, John Snyder, Nathan Leonard, Thos. R. Campbell, Socrates Smith, George T. Pierce, Thomas R. Carroll.